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VOL. LXIII MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1968 NO. 18

CSL Holds Hearings For Report Revisions

CSL Panel, l-r, Dean of Men Bruce Peterson, Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien, Professors Howard Munford and Frederick Cabot, Students Francis Chin and Gil Kujovich. (Photo by King)

A panel of CSL members held three open hearings on their Report over the last week to clarify issues and consider revisions before the CSL submits the Report to the President.

In rejecting a proposal to give the Student Senate more autonomy in making social policy, the panel cited the college's legal responsibilities.

Fraternity men said that the IFC, not the Student senate as now recommended, should decide on Fraternity partietal hours.

Representing the Sophomore Class Council, William Stearns was generally favorable toward the Report, but asked for more concrete definitions of social behavior. The panel felt that there were too many circumstances to mention in detail.

Student rights, curfews, social behavior, student politics, and most other issues in the Report were discussed at the hearings.

Starting with the issue of March 21st, the Campus will institute a classified ad section on a weekly basis. Prices will be based on a basic unit which is one column wide, one inch deep, and which will cost 85 cents. All classified ads will be sold in multiples of this basic unit.

Mobilization Poll Registers Student Dissent On Vietnam

4 Of 5 Against Present Policy

Four out of five Middlebury students disappove of the present U. S. policy in Vietnam, according to a recent poll conducted by the Mobilization for Peace.

Of the students polled, 80% were not in favor of the present U. S. policy. Just under 15% of these felt that the government was not escalating enough. Of those who approved of administration policy, nearly 13% cited a need to preserve the U.S. commitment in Vietnam. Almost one quarter of the student body felt that the U. S. eventually must take a stand against Communist agression. Of those polled, 32% considered the Vietnam War unjust while almost 65% thought that the war was not in the best national interest.

Many students indicated their interest in more than one alternative to present policy. Of these students 17% felt that immediate unilateral withdrawal was the best solution. Over 50 percent favored cessation of the bombing, and negotiating with the N.L.F. and North Vietnam. A little less than 22% were in favor of handing the problem over to the United Nations. The same percentage favored bringing the Vietnam problem before a reconvened Geneva Conference. One fourth of the students indicated that they would like to see the Enclave Proposal applied by retiring forces to defend precontrolled territory, then to negotiate.

Indicates Frustrations Over War

By PETER OSTROW

Many thoughtful American believe that the domestic crisis caused and exacerbated by our involvement in Vietnam is the most divisive we have faced since the Civil War. The poll on the Vietnam War, every copy of which has been analyzed by the Mobilization for Peace, vividly reinforces the evidence of confusion, bitterness, and irreconcilable divisions which the war has engendered on every campus and in every community in the nation.

While most students merely checked off the stock phrases typical of this kind of poll, a significant minority (as many as two hundred) made personal comments, everything from four-letter expletives to thoughtful, sometimes sharply perceptive, disquisitions on the war. The range of opinion stretches from a request to "sterilize the Banjo-eyes" and "pave Vietnam" to the demand for an "immediate Communist takeover of the U. S."

(Continued on Page 2)

Humphrey Warns Of 'Barren Life' For The Uncooperative University

WASHINGTON (CPS) — In a recent statement before a panel of Congressional advisors Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has warned universities that if they don't accept money from the Government for research projects, the funds may be used to set up Government research facilities and the universities will find themselves "living a rather barren life."

He told the panel that "many times I have read in the press there is a little rebellion on some campuses about government research projects, projects in universities."

"I feel if you don't want the money," Humphrey said, "there is another place for it. I sort of feel that if the university wants to exclude itself from the life of the nation, then it will most likely find itself living a rather barren life."

"I hope that our universities and our Government can work together," the Vice - President went on. "I hope that there will not be a breach because if there is it will not be the Government that suffers, because the Government can set up its own laboratories.

Cooperation

In his statement, Humphrey urged universities not to isolate themselves. "Great centers of learning must not be an island of meditation alone," he said, adding that "one of the developments which is rather unique in the whole field of learning is the cooperation between Government and the university and the industrial complex."

Increased Enrollment To Cause Crowding In Dorms

New Dorms To Be Completed By December

Middlebury dormitories will be more crowded next year and the number of "triples" will increase to accommodate an increased enrollment, according to Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien.

The enrollment has been increased to fill the new dormitories under construction. They are not expected to be completed, however, until December. Because of the increase, the traditional admissions policy of forty women to sixty men will be broken this spring, when the Admissions Department will accept seventy more freshman women than usual.

"The new space available for men will be easily filled by the numbers now living in such wooden frame structures as Hillcrest and Le Foyer," Dean O'Brien said. "However, there are only eight women, in the Homestead, living under such conditions." The extra seventy women are to occupy the 111 places of the new women's dormitory.

Dean O'Brien said he saw no problem in housing all students on campus, despite the increase in enrollment. The opening of the new science and fine arts centers will vacate some faculty offices, such as Hillcrest Annex, which can be used as temporary housing.

Plans for Hillcrest, once vacated are indefinite. Le Foyer may be used for faculty housing.

Re-drawing for rooms in the new dorms will be held some time next Fall.

McCarthy, Rockefeller Win In YR Mock Primary

Senator Eugene McCarthy will be running against Governor Nelson Rockefeller in this fall's presidential race, if Tuesday's mock preferential poll run by the Young Republicans is any indication of national party sentiment.

McCarthy received 182 of the 222 balots cast for Democratic choices. Rockefeller received 173 of the 225 GOP votes.

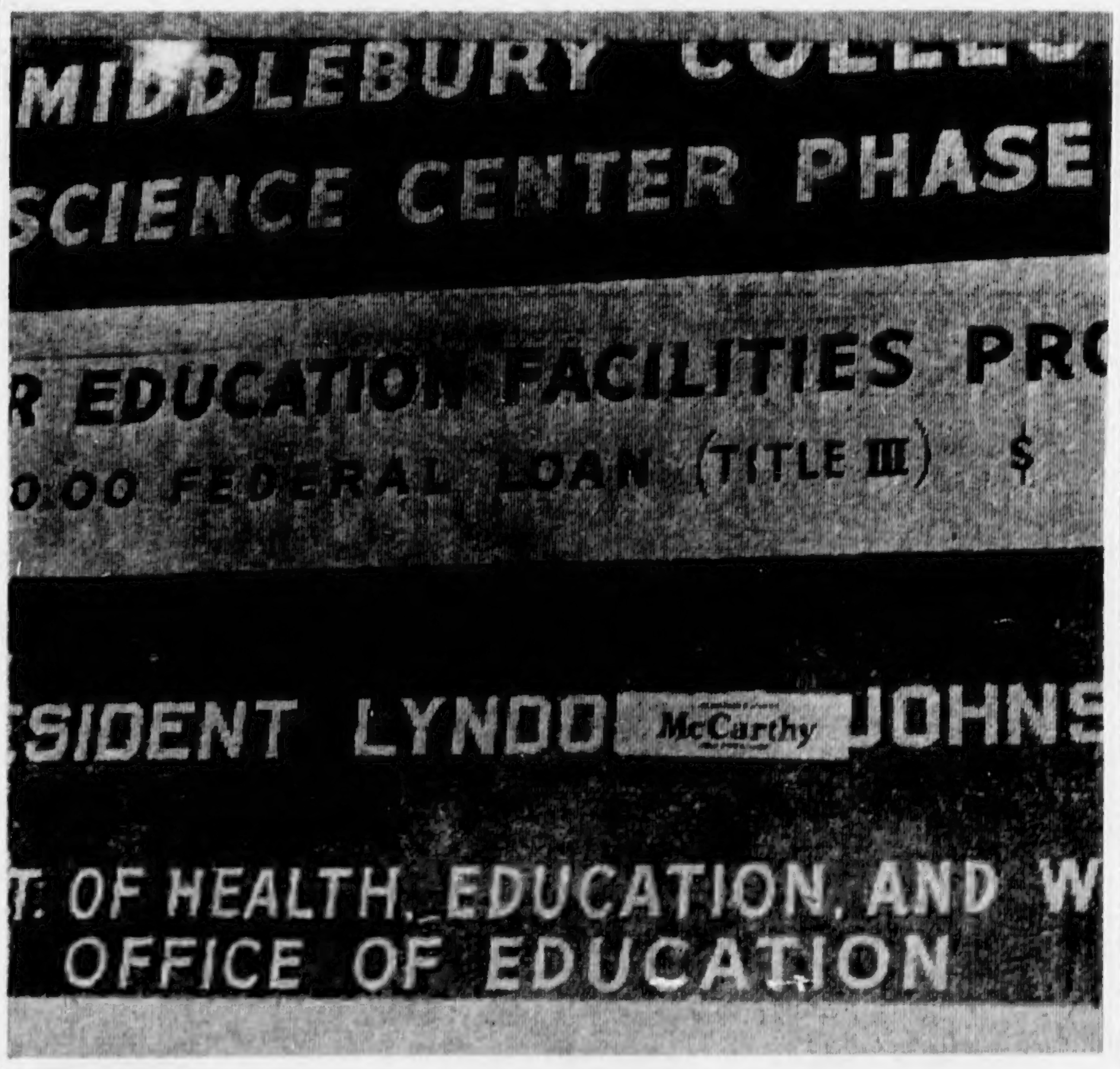
Running behind Senator McCarthy were Senator Robert Kennedy with 19 votes and President Lyndon Johnson with 17. Senator William Fulbright won two votes and former Governor George Wallace received a single vote.

For the Republicans, Richard Nixon with 62 ballots followed Rockefeller. New York Mayor John Lindsay polled six votes, Governor Reagan three, Governor Romney two and Senator Hatfield one vote.

Governor Reagan won about a fifth of the 168 ballots for the vice-presidential slot. Governors Percy and Rockefeller each received a tenth or more of the votes cast. In the Democratic camp Senator Kennedy took the lead with 43 out of 99 votes.

The following are the top three candidates out of 222 ballots cast for Democrats and 255 for Republicans:

Eugene McCarthy	**182**
Robert Kennedy	**19**
Lyndon Johnson	**17**
Nelson Rockefeller	**173**
Richard Nixon	**62**
John Lindsay	**6**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Middlebury can expect more government grants for research once the new science center is completed, according to Luther Van Ummerson, comptroller (see story on page 2). (Photo by King)

Comptroller Heads Finance Offices

By J. PETER DE YOE

(Editor's Note: This is the second of a five part series on the college's financial set-up.)

As Middlebury Comptroller, Luther Van Ummersen heads the College's financial offices.

Van Ummersen commands plenty of help in the day-to-day administering of Middlebury's money. One of his responsibilities is supervising the cashier's office in the basement of Old Chapel which keeps track of student accounts. In addition to gladly accepting student parking fines and registration fees, the cashier's office administers the National Defense Student Loans. Seniors holding these loans meet with Van Ummersen each spring to discuss how they will pay back the loan over the next ten years.

Secondly, Van Ummersen supervises the accounting office which "pays all the college's bills." The accounting office gets out student, faculty, and staff payrolls, and maintains the retirement program to which both the college and employees contribute money to be invested.

The third branch of the financial offices is the data processing unit in the service building, installed six months ago.

Data Processing

The "administrative data processing," as Van Ummersen described the unit, "has provided a notable saving of routine clerical expense." It took a while to get the operation working smoothly "because people just don't like to change.

What does the unit do? It performs financial work-paying bills and meeting payrolls. And it can tabulate lists of students according to class and sex, giving "quicker information to deans and the director of admissions . . .You'd be surprised how much time the deans spend searching for statistical information," Van Ummersen said.

The key unit is an IBM 407, which is programmed by "boards" to print grade sheets, roll checks, to name a few.

Norman Hadley, manager of the unit, reports it can take up to a week's work to program the boards, which are two foot square grids containing a spaghettilike mass of bright red and yellow wires.

"The capacity of this unit will eventually be realized," Van Ummersen said, "and the next step would be to install a small computer, which can do everything at once." According to Van Ummersen, the cost would be small — "only $1000 more a month rent to IBM than the equipment we have now."

In addition to supervising the accounting, data processing, and cashier's offices, Van Ummersen is responsible for making sure that "we get regular income" from Middlebury's $16 million endowment funds and that the income "is spent according to the gift stipulations."

The comptroller's office must also prepare periodic reports on the finances for the Treasurer and the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Negotiating government research grants is another aspect of his job. Although it is up to the professor to secure the grant, Van Ummersen must work out the money details. Van Ummersen anticipates Middlebury's $58,000 in research grants for 1966-67 will climb when "the Science Center is completed and the Faculty expands."

Another concern of Van Ummersen is the investment of the expendable funds. At the beginning of each semester the College collects over $1 million in tuition. This money is not stashed away in the bank as cash, but is invested "in high-income, no - risk government bonds, known as 'commercial paper.' " The objective of investing in "commercial paper" is to have "short term investments mature at critical times." The policy of keeping the expendable funds "rolling over," as Van Ummersen said, "produces tremendous income-over $200,000 in 1966-67."

Van Ummersen graduated from Tufts University and worked for a Boston auditing firm before coming to Middlebury three years ago.

Mobilization Poll . . .

(Conntinued from Page 1)

Majority Disapproval

Despite these and other extremes, a solid majority which does not approve of our present policy agreed with the respectable statements that the war "is not in the best national interest" and that we de-escalate and stop the bombing. The overwhelming percentage which dissents from the Johnson-Rusk policy, however, is misleading, chiefly for two reasons. First, the 15 percent who favor escalation divide about equally between support for and disapproval of U. S. policy.

Second, analysis of the polls reveals that many people claim to support administration policy, when, in fact, they do not and vice versa. For example, some self-styled supporters favor escalation for a military victory, or failing that, unilateral withdrawal, something the government has never countenanced. There appears, moreover, to be a pervasive uncertainty as to what exactly constitutes administration policy. This situation leads to comments like, "My opinion at this point is in a state of confusion. . ." One girl who saw that her answers were contradictory explained. "Sometimes I think one way, sometimes the other."

Turning to the minority of Middlebury students who approve of our presence in Viet nam, one finds the so-called Domino Theory of Communist aggression by far the most popular justification. Even several opponents of our presence in Vietnam indicated their belief in an aggressive Southeast Asian Communism. The desire to contain China was also mentioned. Many elaborated on the U. S. "commitment" to South Vietnam: "The U. S. is justified in being in Vietnam due to commitments made over fifteen years ago." Responding to this kind of claim, one dissenter wrote of our peculiar commitment, ". . .we were invited, yes, but by a man we put there (Ngo Dinh Diem). Hence we are

(Continued on Page 3)

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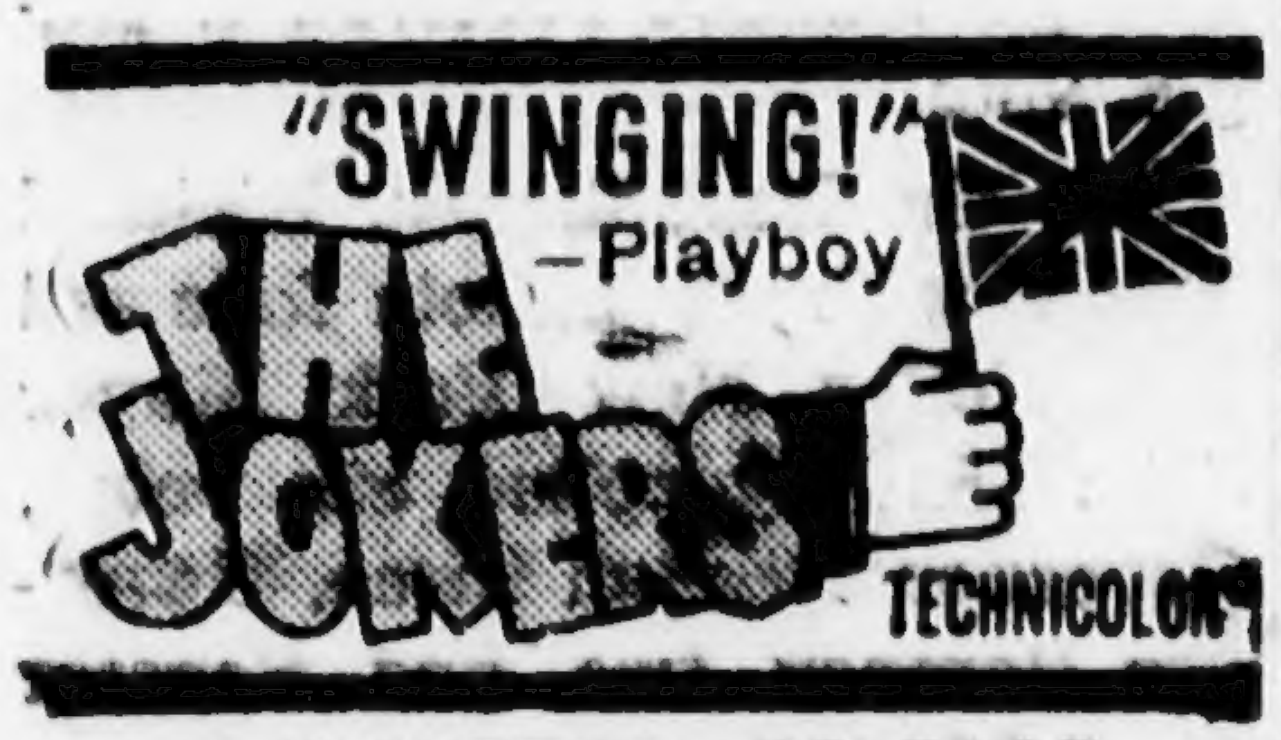

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Poll Reveals 'Bitterness, Confusion'...

(Continued From Page 2)

aggressors, unless we pull out and admit our horrendous error."

As to the argument that the administration "has the best information," one of its **supporters** declared "No idiot **assumes** that someone has the best information and then simply unconditionally accepts anything they say," yet about 4 percent support our presence for this reason. The following comments are examples of other reasons given to support our presence:

—". . .it is impossible to withdraw from the war without a severe loss of prestige and confidence. . ."

—"What can you do?. . . It was stupid to get there, but we're there and can't just leave." This frequently voiced resignation must amuse those Asians whose fatalism Westerners are ever deploring.

—"If America pulls out now too many American soldiers have died in vain. And I say this knowing that if we de-escalate lives may be saved. We're stuck there now. . ."Unfortinately, they have died in vain no matter what course we take or what illusions we adopt.

—"If the South Vietnamese were able to defend themselves it would be unnecessary for our presence, but in the present situation we are neeeded." Some students termed this sort of patronizing "moral imperialism."

As stated above, of those who oppose our presence in Vietnam, a majority gave as a reason only that the war is not in our own interests. Only about 32 percent believe that the war is "unjust," a term which implies that our aims are immoral or unobtainable or that our means are to severe for the ends sought. Another 19 percent are "opposed to all war," indicating some degree of pacifism or at least the attempt to condemn war as a "necessary evil." One can only speculate that the majority of dissenters feel they must maintain a kind of patriotic respectability which makes the suffering of the Vietnamese somehow less valid than a threat to the national interest.

Nevertheless, a large minority of dissenters eloquently expressed their concern for the human realities: "The very people we are 'defending' aren't supporting us, while in the meantime both sides are killing women and children who have no part in this futile war except as victims." "To continue the war at the present level (will result) in death to hundreds of thousands of people: Vietnamese soldiers, both north and south, U. S. troops, and civilians of all ages. . .To escalate would mean more destruction — of land and property, as well as human life. . ."

Several more specific arguments were cited in opposition to our presence. Many dispute Rusk's interpretation of the origins of the war: "The Vietnamese war is a civil war or had been until the U. S. entered. A civil war should be settled within the country by the people of the country." Others insist the war cannot be won: "Witness the French efforts in Indochina leading up to Dien Bien Phu." Charges that we are supporting a "corrupt" and "fraudulent democracy" are frequent. Moreover, a number of students believe that Communism would be a benefit to Vietnam: "Communism has a calling in Southeast Asia."

Self-Righteous Seduction

Many critics of the administration see our involvement as some form of economic, political, moral, or religious imperialism: "I believe the war is being fought for the selfish vested interests of American business." A clever metaphor stultifies our self-righteousness: "The U. S. should stop trying to proselytize the entire world. We are a bunch of lay missionaries trying to woo peoples in a bungling, whimpy way. No wonder we rarely get them to the bedroom, much less the bed."

Among the more personal motives in opposition to the war, there were several strong expressions of racial consciousness and identity: "Not one Negro should be fighting this white imperialistic war!" But race is not in all cases the only basis of opposition: "When the system gives Negroes equal rights, I will feel less alienated but I would still be opposed to the war."

No Easy Solutions

When it came to choosing alternatives to present policy, most people were torn between what they believed would insure a satisfactory settlement and what they considered politically or militarily possible. Thus, many people desiring a withdrawal did not select that alternative, explaining it would be impossible under the present administration. Likewise, many would like to see U. N. participation but realize its unlikelihood. The following quotations reveal the remarkably divergent and often frightening range of "solutions:"

—". . .the best idea would be to buy North Vietnam."

—"Escalation and force some definite end;. . ."

or "Get the hell out: NOW."

—"Call up the Reserves; draft men over 40, especially the superhawks, so they can have a taste of the situation."

—"Cut the strings which tie us to our puppets in Saigon, recognize the N.L.F., aid them in their war of national liberation and revolution, pay complete retribution to Vietnam for our war crimes and destruction — then — simply leave!"

—"People with beards and long hair should go. War turns boys into men!"

—"Vote for McCarthy."

—"Give North Vietnam good cause to want peace: i.e., bomb, pillage, blockade, plunder, rape, maim, and destroy to the utmost extent which is within our power to inflict."

—"Shoot Johnson."

—"Declare war and drop atom bombs on Hanoi, China, and Russia."

These are just a sampling of comments which often show a bitter intensity nourished by frustration, powerlessness, and ignorance. The confusion and resentment which the war has arroused can only grow. We are beginning to reflect the turmoil which has rent South Vietnam: "The majority of people in South Vietnam want an end to the war. Most of them don't know really what the war is about. I wonder if Americans do."

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Civil Disorder: From Ghetto Streets To Saig

Kerner Report Views Two Societies, Black & White; Separate, Unequal

By GERRY GOODRICH

This article is based on the text of the summary of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders report (Kerner Report) which appeared in the New York Times on March 1. At the time of this writing, the full text of the report, published by Bantam Books, was unavailable to the writer.

The advisory commission on civil disorders, chaired by Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois, was appointed by President Johnson following last summer's mass disorders in many American cities. The purpose of the commission was to answer three basic questions: (1) What happened? (2) Why did it happen? and (3) What can be done to prevent it from happening again?

The report was organized around these three questions and clearly responds to each of them. Yet what is compelling about the report is the frankness with which it speaks to the underlying cause of the riots: Racism. The report's basic conclusion is that "Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black and one white — separate and unequal." It adds that "Discrimination and segregation have long permeated much of American life; they now threaten the future of every American."

A few editorial comments are in order. It is clear that Pres. Johnson's Great Society programs received short shift at the hands of the panel. Little or no praise of past and present efforts is offered; it is clear that a much greater commitment of resources is needed to deal cogently with the problem than anything currently proposed by Pres. Johnson. It is clear that we cannot afford both "guns and butter" if we are to deal competently with the urban crisis.

The report does "tell it like it is." Although it certainly does not condone violence, it makes very clear that any response which will simply "put the nigger down" is no solution. It states: "The commission condemns moves to equip police departments with mass destruction weapons, such as automatic rifles, machine guns and tanks. Weapons which are designed to destroy, not to control, have no place in densely populated urban communities."

We offer for comparative purposes the following list of equipment for which the City Council of Detroit appropriated more than $1 million this fall: 700 12-guage shotguns; 100 Stoner machine guns; 1,000 M-1 carbines; 25 gas guns; 25 30-06 caliber rifles with 4-x scopes; 25 infrared snooper scopes; 1,200 gas masks; 5,000 chemical mace dispensers; 1,500 flak vests; 9,000 sets of fatigue clothing; 500,000 rounds of various kinds of ammunition; 8 armored personnel carriers; 4 support vans with radio equipment; 2 prisoner buses.

Though one may excuse the report of not being specific enough in its recommendations, I feel that the general thrust of the report, its attempt to see the causes of the riots resting in a racist attitude that permeates the whole of American society, is essentially correct and is what is most needed at this time.

We as white Americans simply must realize that the violence of the past summer and of future summers is not a manifestation of either an organized communist plot or of debased natural criminals acting out their nature. We must see that what this violence grows out of — frustration, alienation, and discontent — is developed in an environment that we as whites created, perpetuate, and now condone. What American black ghettos now are, we as whites have let them become. What black men in American now are, we whites have created. It may be too late for us, as whites, to now "help" this black man; we may simply have to stand back, soothe our consciences, and watch as the black American becomes and lives as he wants, not as we want. The commission report is perhaps more optimistic than I am. It notes for instance:

> **The deepening racial division is not inevitable. The movement apart can be reversed. Choice is still possible. Our principal task is to define that choice and to press for a national resolution.**

If a choice is to be made then it is this generation that will have to make it, yet if the choice is made in terms of Stoner machine guns, as seems the case in Detroit, then we are doomed.

Racism may be the story of American History; it is certainly the story of America in the summer of 1967. Even if we ever get out of Vietnam, I am just not sure that we can ever get out of our bag of being white racists.

Moral fiber may be obtained from the bark of the banyan tree.

White racism contains them in a separate, unequal society.

A Truceless Tet

The following letter was written by a Japanese friend to Craig Murray, Middlebury instructor in History. For the last two years the author, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, has been in Vietnam where she worked for the American Friends Service Committee and with the Buddhist-run School of Youth for Social Service. We print the letter because we consider it an excellent first-hand account of the Tet offensive.

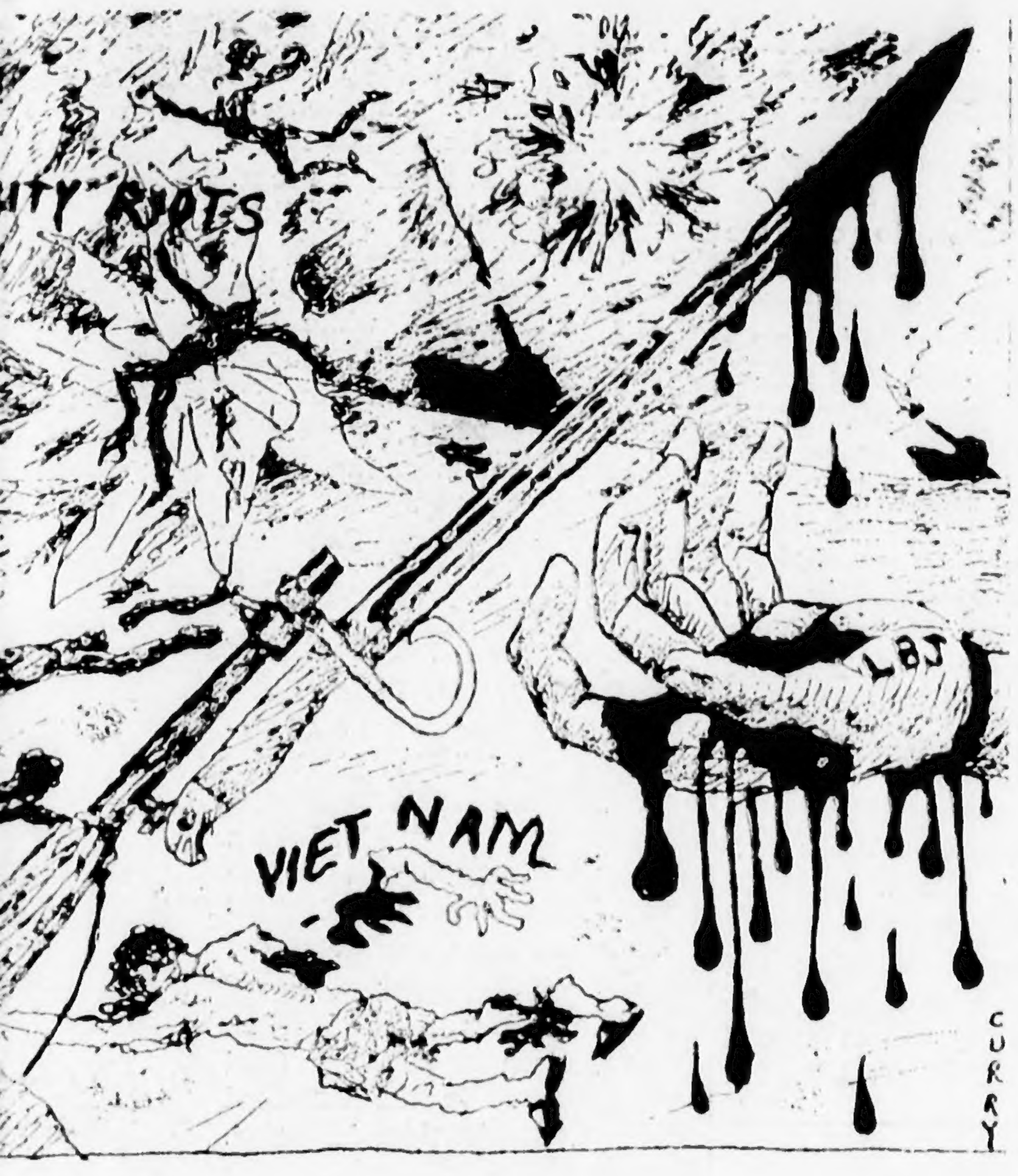
I was at school when it all began at 3 a.m. on the 31st of January, the second day of Tet. All of us had been discouraged from the beginning about the failure of the fighting parties to agree on a viable Tet truce. The NLF had proposed a seven-day truce. The U.S. proposed a 36-hour (I'm not absolutely sure of this figure) truce which did not include I Corps (the northern-most of the four military zones in South Vietnam). The Front therefore continued fighting in I Corps on the 1st day of Tet. The GVN then protested this "violation" and called off the truce altogether. We were therefore not very surprised when the firing began early in the morning.

Immediately after waking though, we knew that these were not the usual GVN artillery shots fired to "scare the enemy." The noise was deafening and the impact of the mortar and artillery shook the wooden annex building I was staying in with unusual intensity. The School is situated about 5 kilometers northwest of Saigon, and quite close to the airport. There are only a few small hamlets and rice fields in between. I . . . joined some others to gaze at a blazing airport. Very soon helicopters appeared on the scene to circle round and round and hover over the burning spots. The booming never let up and kept continuing well into the morning so that some of the students thought it might be a coup d'etat staged by factions of the ARVN. Vice-president Ky came on the radio to tell everyone to stay in their homes. Where was President Thieu? The tactics of the Front are usually to attack in the early morning hours and to withdraw at dawn, so this was unusual for the fighting to last so long.

(Later I learned from friends in Saigon that they too thought at first that this was a coup. The streets were deserted and there was for several days a total absence of government. There were no police to operate traffic lights so that anyone could do anything. The National Assembly members were almost all out of town for Tet, and probably would have been afraid to show up for an emergency meeting during those first days. Considering this situation the citizens of Saigon dispayed a remarkable discipline.)

The news reports on the U.S. Armed Forces radio have been amazing. At ten o'clock the report was that the U.S. had at last regained control of the Embassy by landing paratroop and airborne divisions on the roof of the Embassy building. According to them the Front had mortared at 3:30 a.m. and had entered the

gon City And The Steps Of The Pentagon



Norman Mailer of Brooklyn Marches On The Capital

By PETER KNOBLER

"The Steps of the Pentagon," by Norman Mailer, Harper's Magazine, March, 1968, pp. 47-142.

Norman Mailer is a Brooklyn Jew. Scratched on a wall on Central Park West or engraved with silver eating utensil on a table at a dinner for the American Civil Liberties Union, the above statement is true, was true, and no doubt ever will be true.

It is precisely this combination of Brooklynese and Jewishness which serves to distinguish him from the rest of the crowd he runs with. He cannot be the Yankee patrician who is Robert Lowell. He can only be the Brooklyn Jewboy who is Norman Mailer. It is what makes him so wicked, so seemingly evil, so incredibly (dare I say it?) beautiful. Norman Mailer: Brooklyn Jewboy made good.

Mailer professes possession of virtually all the problems of modern America. Schizophrenic (the piece is a third person narrative of his personal history and perceptions, Mailer making the statement that "the modest everyday fellow of his daily round was servant to a wild man in himself"), aggressive, a hint of latent homosexuality (witness his observations of and reaction to the cop-with-the-trembling-hands), sexually assertive and overwhelmingly egotistical (even down to the inevitable chink in the armor which reveals humanity in the worst of egotists), Mailer could almost be Mr. America. Except of course, he's Jewish. Disqualified.

The piece is, in essence, Norman Mailer's view of America in its entirety, and Norman Mailer's view of Norman Mailer. It is a peculiarly personal piece of writing.

The style of the piece is of stated perceptions. Mailer reconstructs the events leading to and following through the Wash ington Mobilization for Peace march of October, 1967. In doing so he includes random and connected thoughts, all dealing with the life he felt he had been living. The march and his subsequent arrest and incarceration all served the novelist in Mailer, which is, I believe, why the work came out in the third person, in a magazine, in factual form, and in such an affecting way. Let me explain.

Mailer speaks of the heightened sensibility with which he greeted the day of the Pentagon demonstration. Sober and comestably unfortified, the very air inspired the perceptor in Mailer to new depths (heights) of thought and contemplation. Each experience, from the initial step toward the first line of MP's (a beautiful perception of the young Negro MP: ". . .with a look of horror in his eye. 'Why, why did it have to happen to me?' was the message of the petrified marbles in his face.") past the second line like a halfback on a broken field run (it was, after all, October and the football season — big, this year—was in full swing) and into "the land of the enemy," served him. His first thought, having been taken prisoner, is that now "he would get to see their (his enemies') faces." The seeing, and his reacting to both the face and the seeing itself, were of the utmost importance to Mailer. Jail is at first full of little objects all of which could fit into a total perception of the jail, and hence the government, and hence the entire system, which would reveal itself in toto as it was revealing itself in the most minute detail. Mailer's worry that his vision be dissipated is stated once and implied many times in his hurry to get out of the prison once the dullness of routine begins to be conceived of. He calls himself "the Ruminant" not for nothing. His desperation grows, becomes apparent, and is fin-

(Continued on Page 7)

Witnesses Great Urban Destruction

building, controlling several floors for six hours. Everything ended at about 9:30 a.m. and "there were 19 Viet Cong dead. The Viet Cong wore grey uniforms complete with cartridge belts." This was news at 10 a.m. All during the day the hourly news kept modifying the account of the Embassy attack so that at six o'clock the news had changed quite a bit. According to the 6 p.m. news the damage to the Embassy was "superficial" and the "Viet Cong did not enter the building at all." It is hard to know what to believe. Some news correspondents tended to agree that the Front mortared the Embassy but failed to enter. Others said that was what the officials wanted us to believe. However they all seemed to agree that the U.S. military had been so nervous that they killed many Vietnamese working on their side. "The dead Viet Cong in grey uniforms" were not Viet Cong at all but were Embassy guards. Also a Vietnamese official in a black sedan drove up to the Embassy after things had quieted down somewhat but the nervous American guards riddled it with a machine gun, killing the official and the chauffeur.

In Saigon it is difficult to receive accurate news. All of the local newspapers remain closed and the local radio stations during the first few days played music to be on the safe side, interrupting only to remind the people to stay indoors. The U.S. Armed Forces radio has tried to play down the scale of the NLF's success and specialized on figures of "enemy losses" and the Allied Forces superior "kill ratio." The Front radio tends to exaggerate its successes. For example, it claims that the Vietnamese population have rallied to their cause and the Front has won a great victory all over the country. I think they have accomplished and gained a great deal but there has not been the popular uprising that they had hoped for and claim to have achieved. Otherwise the war might have ended several days ago. No, the Vietnamese have lived under war conditions so long and the society has been torn apart so that it is extremely difficult to rally the people to any one cause. As the days go on and the confusion continues there is a growing feeling of weariness from the strain and tension of uncertainty, and a longing for the war to end so that some sort of order can be restored in society.

A Vietnamese student I used to know came to visit me yesterday in an ARVN uniform. He had been drafted in December and was stationed at the Port of Saigon. When the attack broke out his company was ordered into Saigon, and he came to see me because the truck supposed to take his company back to the base was not immediately forthcoming. Both he and the friend he brought with him . . . believed the Front was extremely strong; that the Front had scored a political victory; and that they would not only remain in Saigon to continue the seige for days to come yet, but that they would probably try to take Saigon completely in the near future.

What is more, both young men believed that the Front would succeed next time. They had heard through intelligence sources that sixty North Vietnamese pilots had infiltrated and were in the Tan Son Nhut Airport vicinity waiting to take over the airport and to gain control of the planes. This sounds almost too fantastic to be true, but apparently the rumor is circulating among the people.

The two young soldiers said that although it is painful for them to see the thousands of refugees, they feel that this attack and immobilization of Saigon is a good lesson for the Saigon people. "For a long time people in the countryside were suffering while the Saigon people were more or less immune. Now they are getting a real taste of war. You do not know how I feel as I say this. My family live in Phan Dinh Phung street only a block away from the place that was bombed yesterday by the Americans, burned by the government soldiers. Here I am, fighting on the side of the Government of Vietnam, and the Government burns my house down. Not yet, but I have too many friends who have had this happen to their families all over the country. In their zeal to get the Viet Cong they kill everyone."

This is the tragedy that is taking place today. Hundreds are being killed in Saigon alone, and still thousands have become refugees overnight. I am witnessing this every minute and every hour. During the second night of the siege, I watched from the School a hamlet destroyed completely by the U.S. helicopter "gun-ships." We saw the rockets shooting out of the helicopters like two white balls. With tremendous speed and impact they would crash down, sending buildings into flames. Other helicopters would shoot down tracer bullets in a red stream. (Every tracer bullet is followed by four real bullets). At the same time another hamlet about two kilometers north-east of that was bombed. We had only to turn our heads a little to watch two jets systematically swoop down, drop their bombs and swing up as a second later the horizon flashed red.

(Continued on Page 8)

Since 1905

The Middlebury Campus

The student newspaper of Middlebury College, published at Middlebury, Vermont 05753 every Thursday in the College year, except official College holidays and during examination periods.

Second-class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Subscription rate: $5.50 per year; $3 per semester.

Editorial and Business offices in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Telephones: 388-2813. Business phone: 388-4558. Address: Box 798, Middlebury College.

Opinions expressed on the editorial page do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

Maureen Crowley, Editor-in-Chief

BUSH LEAGUE

By DAVE BREEN

Jack O'Malley scored all three last Thursday night, as DTO sewed it up with a solid 3-0 victory over KDR. O'Malley finished a productive season with 19 goals and 2 assists, falling just short of John Valby's record of 24 set three years ago.

DTO's record was blemished only by a 2-2 tie with DU. Sig Ep finished a strong second at 8-1, consistently outclassing all opponents except DTO, and preseason favorite ASP was third at 7-2.

Slug had the last real shot at the Mice on Wednesday, but fell, 2-1, as O'Malley scored on a breakaway with 3 minutes left. Boughton and Company did better Thursday against Zeta Psi, as Mark Durst came alive for two powerful goals early in the second half.

SE Takes Second

On Tuesday, SE iced second place with a 4-1 victory over ASP, with goals by Taylor and Neuman, and they beat the Thursday —DU showed its muscle on Wednesday, thumping DKE, 7-1.

O'Malley was the final scoring leader at 21 points, followed by Mike Boughton of ASP at 19, John Ferguson of DKE at 15, Jim Hand of ASP with 15, and KDR's Chris De'elia with 11 points.

The All-Bush League first line consists of Jack O'Malley, John Ferguson, and Mike Boughton, with a second line of Jim Hand, Chris D'elia, and Steve Callahan of DU.

First line defensemen are Slug's Keith Connors and KDR's Frank Garrison, while the second line consists of SE's Gus Taylor and DU's Ken Cox.

Rifle and Badminton

In rifle competition, the frosh defeated DU and DKE beat P to move into the finals that were scheduled to be held last Tuesday.

And in team badminton, Zeta Psi squared off against the winner of the DU-Stewart Hall match for the crown.

Individual badminton comes to a head this week when Paul Batiza faces Mark Ripa of DTO and Roger Stephens meets freshman Tom Scribner.

Kingpins

Zeta Psi has taken a commanding lead in bowling thus far, with a point record of 17 and 3, and John Stephenson's 248 is the high game of the season. TC is a close second in the white league with 16 and 4, while DU holds a slim lead over the Indies in the blue loop.

Meanwhil, cardsharks Phil Guintini and Tom Ris of KDR beat out the team of Mrs. Kelly and Gerry Alaimo to capture the bridge championship on Sunday afternoon.

Hockey

	W	L	T
DTO	8	0	1
SE	8	1	0
ASP	7	2	0
DU	6	2	1
DKE	5	4	0
KDR	4	5	0
ZP	3	6	0
Frosh	2	7	0

This is the type of muscle that 6'2" GENE OLIVER is going to be running into now and then.
(Photo by King)

Panther Skiers Prepare For NCAA's In Colorado

By BILL HARRIMAN

This weekend, the Panther ski team departs for Steamboat Springs, Colorado, to compete in the NCAA Championships. Middlebury will be competing against the best college teams in the country, including perennially strong Denver University, as well as two other eastern teams, Dartmouth and UVM.

The meet will be held March 21-23 and will include slalom, downhill, cross - country and jumping events. Dartmouth as well as Middlebury, should be considered strong contenders for the national title, as some of the usually strong western teams have been weakened by the loss of members to the various Olympic teams.

Spring Training

In preparation for this meet, Panther skiers have been competing in various meets around the east. Two weeks ago, ten Panther skiers competed at Stratton Mountain against members of the U. S. Olympic Team. Paul Reed and Bill McCollom came up with extremely strong showings. Reed placed seventh in the giant slalom, while McCollom was ninth in the slalom.

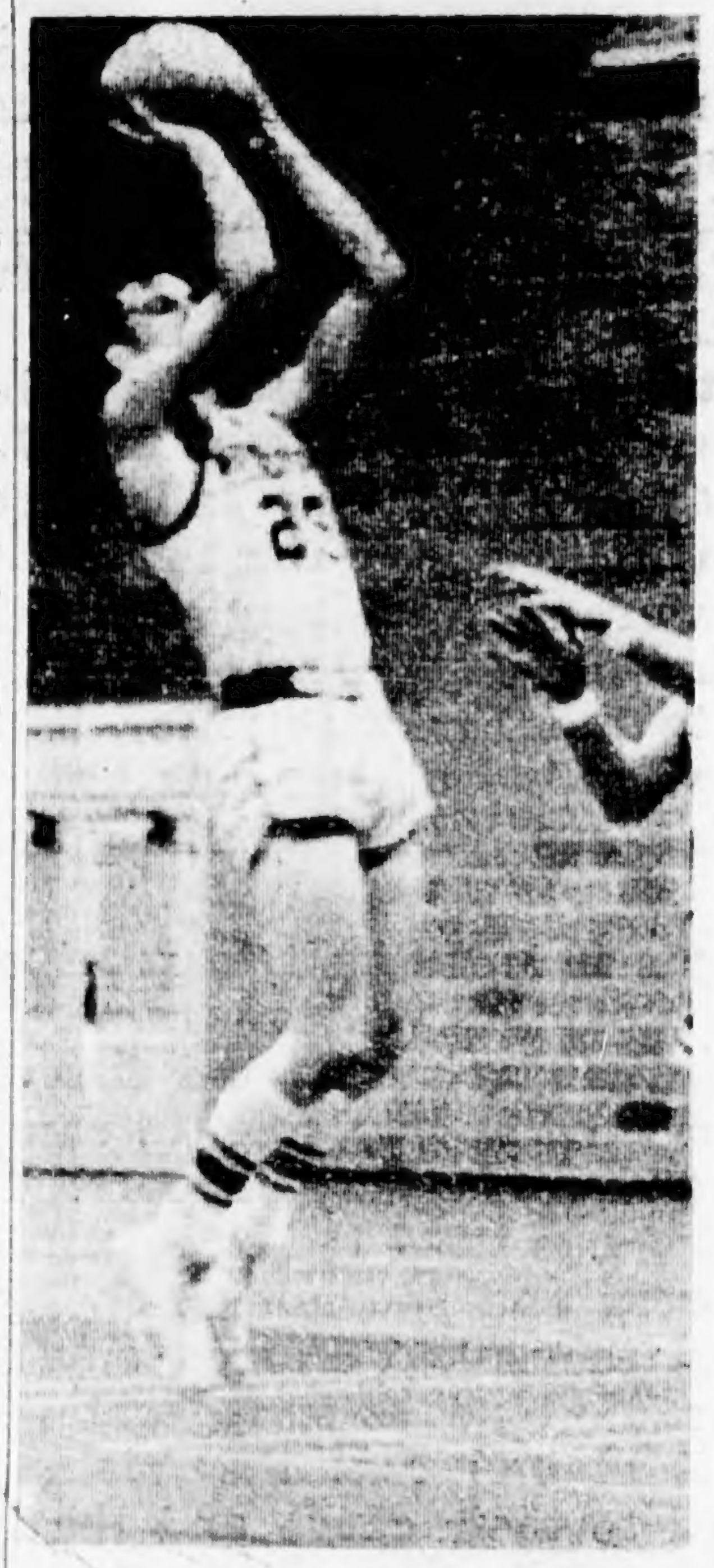
Reed, McCollom and Jim McGill were invited to compete in the Quebec Kandahan last weekend. Competing against two members of the Canadian Olympic Team, Reed produced the best showing by a Middlebury skier this year.

Reed Overall Winner

Combining a victory in the slalom with a fifth in the giant alalom, Reed was the overall winner of the meet. McCollom placed a strong fourth in the slalom, but experienced difficulty in the giant slalom as did McGill.

Nordic skiers John Morton, Dave Nelson and Avery Cald well competed in the Rumford Nordic Championships in Maine. Morton placed second in the Class A cross-country, while Caldwell and Nelton were eighth and twelfth in Class B.

As the result of his fine performances on the Carnival circuit during the month of February, Panther co-captain Morton has been nominated for Vermont Athlete of the Month by the Vermont Sportcasters and Sportwriters Association.



Freshman LEE CARTMILL delivers a jump shot from the key.
(Photo by King)

Frosh Courtmen, 7-6 This Season, Should Help In Quest For Tradition

By JOHN FRESHMAN

The Middlebury freshman basketball team wound up their season with a winning record—the first in quite a while, and a promising indication that the assiduousness of Coach J. Gerald Alaimo is paying off after four frustrating years of near record setting losses.

Despite this year's 1-22 record, an optimistic view of next year's season is not the usual rationalization constructed to keep people coming out for the squad and to keep people watching the squad — usually seven strong — run onto the floor, take an early lead, and proceed to lose.

Of course, the handful of dedicated players and enthusiasts on campus said the same thing about this year, hoping finally to vindicate themselves only to have a record-breaking rash of injuries and flunk outs almost lead to a record-breaking loss skein.

Optimism for next year is founded in several unprecedented facts. One, the freshmen had their first winning season in modern recollection. Secondly, next year's team will have four, rather than the usual one strong agressive big men — Gene Oliver; who shouldering the whole burden himself, turned in a creditable job, excellent towards the end of the season; John Freshman, who was a close second in rebounding his sophomore year despite not playing the first half of the season, out this year with a bad back; Jimmy Keyes, a six-foot-five freshman, who led all players in shooting percentage, with a sweeping hook-shot effective to ten feet, and John Olenoski, a rugged six-foot-two freshman who is as tough an offensive rebounder as there is and is excellent at picking up the critical "garbage" points.

Rob Skelley, a six-foot three California jump-shooter, similar to U.C.L.A.'s Lynn Schackelford, was hampered in the early part of the season with a bad knee, but he played well at its close and could help.

Of course, no winning team, is composed of five players and the bench of this year's frosh squad was both talented and colorful. What basketball supporter could forget Pete Quinn's turn-around, over-the-head conversion, or Marcus Jones leading the fast break, or Barry Mateyer's soft, delicate jump shot, or Dana Jones' bizarre conversions from underneath. Beyond their exploits, it is the spirit they engendered that was important.

Thirdly, as you dedicated, always frustrated fans know, Middlebury has never been able to work a press, break a press or just plain fast break simply because our guards have always been a little too small, or a little too slow, and because we have always had to use three of them.

Next year, Middlebury will field a team — believe it, though difficult — composed of only two guards, two genuine forwards who can rebound, and a center. Although it sounds dangerously orthodox, the type of orthodoxy that those who trample on Midd use, it might happen.

Three freshman additions to the guard ranks are John Torrant, a hard driving six-footer whose great anticipation makes him excellent on the press. His capacity to score was proved in first varsity game when he hit for twenty-one points. Lee Cartmill, the freshman high-scorer and co-captain, and John Flanagan the other co-captain are both quick, sure guards who can run.

Despite their talents these freshmen will have to fight for their jobs, because Rich Browning and Kevin Ducey will be eying the same jobs with a little more trepidation then at the start of this season, and if they respond to this pressure they will be tough to dislodge.

Kevin, who played the finest game of his career against Union before he sprained his knee can do everything, and has often proved that he plays best when his teammates help him out, and poorly when his team does not respond. This is perhaps the reason for some of his disappointing play in the past.

Rich Browning was the varsity's high scorer before an errant elbow cracked his jaw; he is great shooter and his hustle and desire compensate for his lack of speed. This leaves Rick Minton and Doug Monroe,great spot plays, who although they are weak on defense, are great shooters and can break a close game wide open. Rick also has improved greatly as a rebounder.

Thus, I think a realistic predication would be seven to ten victories and an optimistic one about thirteen. It is a little discouraging to venture a pessimistic prediction. Perhaps, to those pessimists, my predictions sound like that coterie of press followers who perennially assess the Redskins football teams.

Their assessment, also, usually ends up in the dilemma of injuries, retirements and others, and their predictions are usually founded on the upcoming players. But if we are wrong, and history has proven us so, I don't think it is because we misassess talent, but it is because we ignore the importance of a winning tradition and reciprocally, a losing tradition.

In this case, in order to break this tradition the first couple of games, and still avoid the letdown which a team that has lost a lot experiences when it wins one game. Paradoxically this type of team acquires a curious mixture of complacency and overconfidence, two attitudes which are anathema to a winning tradition.

Simply because the students turn over every year, oftentimes sooner than anticipated, the burden of creating and maintaining this tradition, or preventing these anathema, falls mostly on the coach. In order to realize and assess what might inhibit a winning tradition, a coach must remain aloof enough to be critical, a seemingly impossible task, especially in any close game. It is awfully difficult to remain serene in the face of a situation which seems controlled by a vengeant fate.

If our coach can assume this role and if the players respond accordingly, and if we get the breaks, I will not be relegated to the annual optimistic role of a Redskin chronicleer.

Of course, their key word is if.

6'5" freshman Jimmy Keyes goes up for a close one under the boards.
(Photo by King)

There is an old Bavarian saw.

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Norman Mailer Marches on Capital

(Continued From Editorial Sec.)

ally stated, culminating in almost a frenzy oi desire to break out, an intellectual claustrophobia which only freedom can cure.

"Once again, Mailer wished he could be out of this prison in order to think. In prison his thoughts could only meander. There was an explanation to the attack on the Pentagon. It was somewhere in the shape of this event. If only he could brood on it."

His release released the perception from its potential suffocation. Free, and now fully perceiving and appreciating the freedom, he writes "It was not unlike the rare sweet of a clean loving tear not dropped, still held, oh he must be salient now."

Mailer is, he says, raped by the press. Misquoted, manhandled, generally treated with disrespect or ignorant condescension, Mailer all through the piece would find a way to be understood fully. His statement, in a style which he believes would suit the British audience, is a beautiful example of this desire to come across. He hopes against hope to be quoted correctly but ultimately, once again he can only say "It was obvious the good novelist Norman Mailer had much to learn about newspapers, reporters and salience."

To prevent an otherwise inevitable rape, he printed himself; himself as the central character, no intermediary reporter to botch things up, his own voice to report the activities of his body and mind. The days in Washington in October could have been transformed into a novel, but Mailer obviously felt the presence of his own character to strongly to dissociate it from the events. Mailer had a good weekend (one a White House garden party could hardly match). "Then he began his history of the Pentagon. It insisted on becoming a history of himself over four days."

Mailer, in this single piece, has demonstrated the moment, mood and content of the novelist's inspiration. If he was renewed by his efforts, his work certainly bears the fruit of his renewal. Norman Mailer: Brooklyn Jewboy makes good. A legitimate American triumph.

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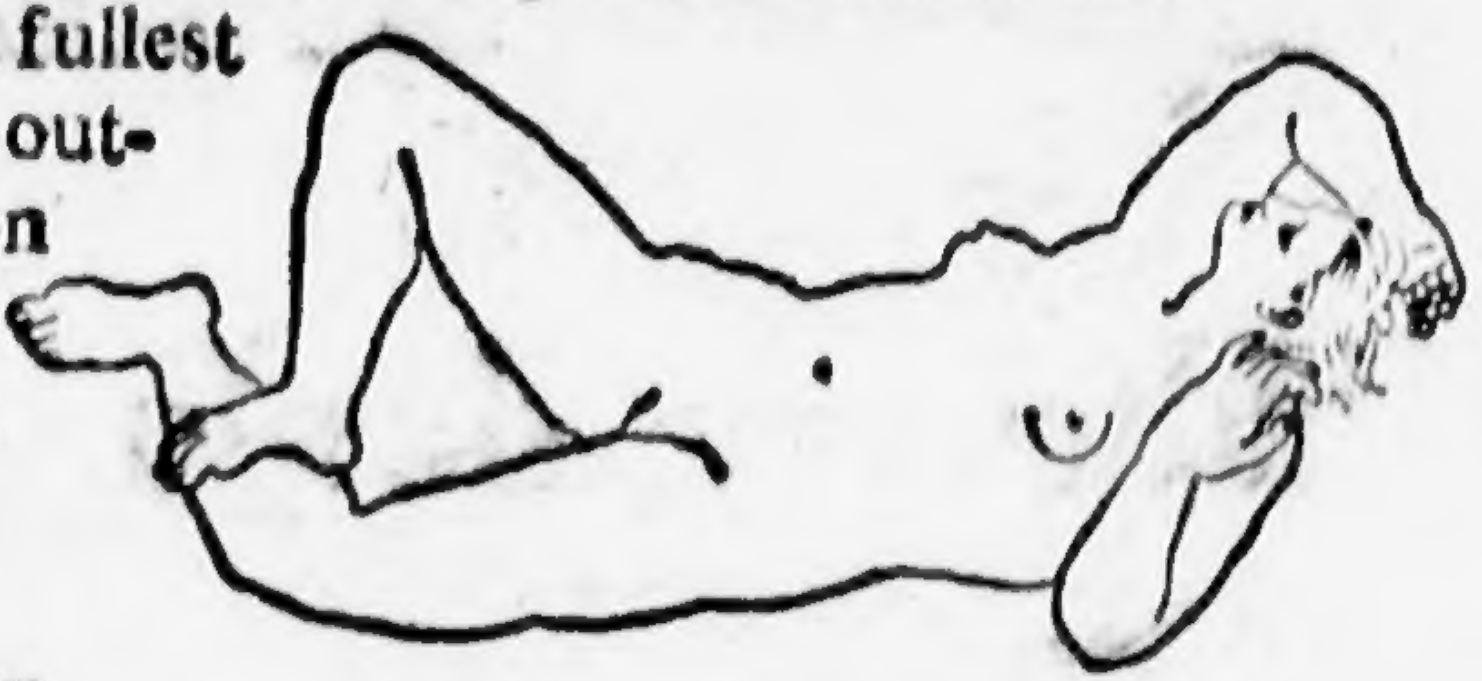

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Vietnam . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

Since that night this has been a constant scene both night and day in and out of Saigon. Cholon has suffered the greater part of the retaliation bombing and rocketing because that is where "the Viet Cong are hiding." Some parts of Saigon have undergone helpicopter rockets and machine gunning, but mostly there is a general apprehension as people wonder when their turn will come. On the third morning of the siege I passed a whole block in Cholon which used to be densely populated totally destroyed. Only the walls remained in parts sticking up starkly amidst the rubble. People were wandering among the smashed and burned objects mostly in a daze. There was a silence occasionally broken by weeping women. Some were gathering things they could salvage in a tiny basket, and I passed a woman standing in front of a dark motionless bundle. . .

The area around the An Quang Pagoda has been completely leveled from the fire set by ARVN troops. The U.S. radio announced on the third day that intelligence reports claimed An Quang Pagoda was being used as the headquarters of the Front and that troops were being sent in to clear the area. Since then the United Buddhist Council has sent a protest to the government to deny the charges, but the place has already been leveled and only the Pagoda stands surrounded by rubble. Thich Theien Minh of the Buddhist Youth Institute said that although most of the venerable monks had abandoned the Pagoda including Thich Tri Quang, two older monks had remained throughout the ordeal and could testify that the Front had not used the Pagoda at any time. Two people were found dead on the premises. They were an old man, father of a buddhist refugee relief worker, and a woman who had been helping at the Pagoda: not Viet Cong, as claimed by the Government. Thien Minh said with a smile that the best proof and argument against the Front's use of An Quang as its headquarters is that the government had for a long time been keeping a 24-hour watch over the Pagoda making it imposible for any subversive action.

When asked about the people's sentiment either in favor of or against the Front for its nation-wide attack, Thien Minh said that although he had not heard anything for the Front, he had heard nothing against them either. Rather, people say, "The Americans have destroyed my home, the government has burned my home . . . etc."

Thien Minh also said in reply to a question about the future that it will be a test of who can gain the confidence of the people. "The government is not succeeding in that respect because of its terrible inefficiency This has been a shock to the people (of Saigon). They realize not only that the government cannot protect them, but that they are doing most of the damage. On the other hand, the cadres of the Front are helping the people. Only this morning, (Feb. 6) I was talking to the General Secretary of the Lower House and he told me that his brother, who is an official of the Vietnamese intelligence, was going around to inspect the damaged areas and actually witnessed the Viet Cong helping the people." Thien Minh avoided answering questions about the possibility of a coalition government in the near future.

. . . I am limiting my own actions at present not only to conserve fuel but because the streets, in fact the whole city, is devoid of law and order. Almost emptied of civilian traffic, the military dash about with machine guns and rifles clutched to their bosoms ready to shoot at any suspicious looking people or action going on. I have almost been knocked off my Mobylette by two U.S. military police jeeps coming from behind with terrific speed, the soldiers screaming and cursing at me to get out of their way, their guns lowered at me. I've seen this happen to other Vietnamese civilians many times since the siege began. It used to happen before but never in such intensity. I see those American G.I.'s are in mortal terror because they cannot in all honesty tell the difference between the "Viet Cong" and the Vietnamese civilians. They therefore treat everyone as "Viet Cong" or "Viet Cong collaborators." The Vietnamese people feel this and whether they join the Front or not is irrelevant. They just hate the Americans more.

It is terribly wrong for the United States Government to continue this kind of war and to place its young men under conditions where it is next to impossible to distinguish their "enemy" from the people; where the only way to destroy the "enemy" is to destroy the people. The strain is great on the young American men here. They are placed in constant terror; they die in hundreds; they are wounded by the thousands; and their conscience will forever be burdened by the knowledge that they have killed (have had to kill) thousands of innocent people and children, and created tens of thousands of refugees. The U.S. government must realize that the problem cannot be solved by military means. It can only be solved by an unlimited cease-fire period and political negotiations.

Today the Vietnamese people I talk to say that the Front will most probably continue this present course and then strike again much harder to gain much more control. "What happens to Vietnam after that is up to the United States. If the U.S. leaders decide to go to the conference table, then the Vietnamese people will sigh a sigh of relief and gain much hope. But there is the real fear that the U.S. will continue its military policy. Then they will destroy Vietnam, because that is the only way to destroy the Viet Cong."

The situation at present is very much in flux. Every minute and every hour there are changes. The streets of Saigon reflect this. One minute there are street vendors and fruit stands, while the next minute they all disappear and the place becomes deserted. It is different on every street too. I have passed one street only to find half an hour later that the police have blocked it. All that I have written is only what has happened up til now. By the time you receive it everything may have changed. All of us hope for a change — that the fighting will end and negotiations begin. There is much to be done then.

. . . The growing anti-American sentiment makes it very dangerous for (the American Friends Service Committee) to stay and impossible for them to work effectively. I am very fortunate to be able to pass as a Vietnamese and therefore work with my Vietnamese Buddhist friends. The refugee situation is acute, a last effort to prevent epidemics from breaking out, distribution of food, burying the dead. The wounded die from loss of blood and infections. It is a real tragedy. I hope to stay on and will try to keep you informed of further developments.

Joe begat Sam. Sam begat Pete. Pete begat Orlando.

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